

INTELLOFAX 2.

Approved For Release 2001/03/05 : CIA-RDP82-00457R005400

INFORMATION REPORT

REPORT NO.

CD NO. 25X1A

FLO
286

COUNTRY Korea/China

DATE DISTR. 1 AUG 50

SUBJECT Return of Korean Troops from China

NO. OF PAGES 2

25X1C

NO. OF ENCLS.
(LISTED BELOW)

ACQUIRED

DATE OF 25X1A

SUPPLEMENT TO
REPORT NO.

DATE
INFO.

25X1A

SUPPLEMENT TO
REPORT NO.

25X1X

1. An estimated fifteen thousand Koreans from the Chinese Communist armies returned from Kirin Province and the Sungari River area to North Korea in December 1949. They entered by crossing the Tumen River and were then stationed at Najin-dong (130-15, 42-10). The unit is commanded by Lt. General WANG Paek-nim (Chinese romanization WANG Po-lin) (王伯林). The soldiers brought with them twenty heavy machine guns, forty-six light machine guns, twelve mortars, six Soviet-type trucks, and thirty other vehicles. Officers of the forces were armed with pistols, the men with rifles, mostly Japanese Model 99. The returned Koreans immediately commenced training in mountain warfare in the area around Najin; upon completion of the course, they expected to be transferred to the 38th Parallel area.
2. Some Korean troops of the LI Hong-kwang Unit remained in Antung as liaison forces between the Chinese Communist armies and the North Korean People's Army.
3. Two thousand Korean artillery troops which had previously served in the First Independent Division of the Northeast People's Liberation Army in Manchuria arrived in Pyongyang 22 May 1950 from Peiping, having traveled via Antung and Sinuiju (124-24, 40-06). The troops compose three battalions, each of three to four companies. Unit equipment includes nine chemical mortars and 5,000 rounds of ammunition. Immediately upon arrival in Pyongyang, the leaders of the group called upon the central staff of the North Korean Labor Party and presented registration and identification cards from China, along with recommendations from the Chinese Communist authorities.
4. The commanders of the newly arrived Korean unit are the following:
Commander: CHANG Ni-song (張利松), who fought in Manchuria after 1945.
Deputy commander: PAK Il-man (朴一萬), also a veteran of Manchuria.
Political commissar: HO Hwal (許活), member of the New Fourth Army, who went to Manchuria after the war.

CONFIDENTIAL

CONCLUSIONS

CONFIDENTIAL											
STATE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	NAVY #	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	NSRB	DISTRIBUTION						
ARMY #	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	AIR	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	FBI							

This document is hereby regraded to CONFIDENTIAL in accordance with the letter of 16 October 1974 from the Director of Central Intelligence to the Archivist of the United States.

Document No.

No Change In Class

Declassified

Class. Changed To:

Auth: JHR 70

57R00050024

Rev. 016

Approved For Release 2001/03/05 : CIA-RDP82-00457 R000400280006-2

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

25X1A

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

-2-

Deputy Political commissar: KIM Kye-hyŏng (金桂亨), whose experience was the same.

Chief of Staff: PAK Yong-su (朴龍洙).

Deputy chief of staff: AN Ch'ang-mo (安昌模).

First Battalion, Commander: SIN Yong-sik (申龍植).

Instructor: CHANG Myŏng-su (張旺洙).

Chief of staff: HO (許), fnu.

Second Battalion, Commander: KIM (金), fnu.

Instructor: PAK Ho-ch'ŏl (朴鎬喆).

Chief of staff: CH'ŬI Yong-su (池龍洙).

Third Battalion: Commander: CH'ŬN Yong-ho (千龍鎬).

Instructor: YI Myŏng (李旺).

Chief of staff: KIM (金), fnu.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~